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AND

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for the Year 1937

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Hoyland Nether Urban District Council.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1937.

COUNCILLOR W. F. CRABB (CHAIRMAN).
„ N. MELL, J.P. (CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL).
„ W. ALLEN.
„ MRS. F. R. BURKINSHAW.
„ L. BUTTERWORTH.
„ W. S. COULSON.
„ G. CLARKE.
„ J. W. EADEN.
„ R. E. HORROX.
„ E. COOK.
„ G. A. LAISTER.
„ A. E. WILKINSON.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health:
HORACE R. L. ALLOTT, L.M.S.S.A.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:
WILLIAM G. DANKS, CERT.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.
CERTIFIED MEAT INSPECTOR.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:
GEORGE E. MILLAR, CERT.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

Pupil-Assistants:
J. L. JOYCE. F. A. KNOWLES.

HOYLAND NETHER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S REPORT, 1937.

To the Chairman and Members of the Hoyland Nether Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my twelfth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of your district for the year ending 31st December, 1937.

The adjusted Death Rate is 14.62 per 1,000 population per annum. This figure is .58 higher than the Death Rate for 1936. The Birth Rate of 15.45 is .35 lower than that of the previous year.

The Diphtheria Inoculation Campaign has been continued with some measure of success, Clinics being held regularly. The effect of inoculation is shown in the reduced number of diphtheria cases reported during the year.

I am pleased to report that there have been no maternal deaths during the year. The Whole-Time Salaried Midwives Scheme came into force during the year, and so far as this district is concerned, is operating smoothly and efficiently.

The increase in the incidence of Cancer is very perturbing. The rate of 1.51 per 1,000 population is one which calls for some concern, and the general public should be educated to realise the urgency of immediate investigation of all doubtful cases.

There has been remarkable progress made in connection with Slum Clearance, and I am glad to say the Township is looking much brighter and cleaner.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

(a) AREA.

The area of the district is as follows:—

Ward.	Area in Acres.
Hoyland	259
Hoyland Common	374
St. Peter's	744
Elsecar	707
Total	2084

(b) POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimated mid-summer population for 1937 is 14,600 and it is on this figure that all statistics are based.

The following statement shows the population of the district at each census from 1801:—

1801	823	1841	2,957	1881	9,821
1811	1,064	1851	2,909	1891	11,006
1821	1,229	1861	4,218	1901	12,464
1831	1,670	1871	6,293	1911	14,639
1921 (June)	14,904	1931	15,215.		

(c) NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES.

The following table shows the number of inhabited houses in each Ward at the 31st December, 1937:—

Ward.	No. of Houses.
Hoyland	1,056
Hoyland Common	1,100
St. Peter's	963
Elsecar	942
Total	4,061

(d) RATEABLE VALUE.

The rateable value of the district at the close of the year was £44,483, and the amount produced by a penny rate was £170.

(e) SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The principal occupations carried on by the inhabitants are coal mining and agriculture. Hoyland is situated in a Depressed Area, a large number of miners being either totally unemployed or working only a few days in the week.

The number of unemployed persons on the Register at the Hoyland Employment Exchange at the close of the year was 3,193.

(f) VITAL STATISTICS.

Table I. shows the vital statistics of the district as compared with those of England and Wales, London, 125 great towns and 148 smaller towns.

(1) **Deaths.**

Table II. shows the causes of death of residents belonging to the district as registered during 1937. This table is amended for outward and inward transfers.

The Crude Death Rate is 12.60 per 1,000 population, whilst the General Death Rate is 14.62 per 1,000 population, this figure being adjusted in accordance with the Registrar General's Comparative Factor.

(2) **Births.**

During the year 1937, 108 male births and 121 female births, making a total of 229 births, were registered, of which 7 male births and 5 female births were illegitimate.

The Birth Rate for the year is 15.68 per 1,000 population, as compared with 15.77 for the year 1936.

(3) Still Births.

There were 7 male and 6 female still births out of a total of 242 births. This yields a Rate of 53.71 per 1,000 total births.

(4) Infantile Mortality.

Table III shows the causes of and age at death, of infants under one year of age, during 1937.

A total of 14 deaths of infants under one year of age gives an Infantile Mortality Rate of 61.13 per 1,000 registered live births. The figure for 1936 was 60.34 per 1,000 live births.

There were no deaths of illegitimate infants under one year of age during the year.

(5) Maternal Mortality.

It is very gratifying to be able to report that there have been no maternal deaths during the year.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

(1) Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

Table IV. gives details of the staff of the Public Health Department as employed during 1937.

Ambulance Facilities.

The ambulance provided and maintained by the Miners' Welfare Hospital Committee has had considerable use during the year and I cannot stress too fully what a great asset this is to the district.

TABLE I.

Comparative Table of Life Statistics.

—	Rate per 1,000 Total Population		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population									Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
	Live Births	Still-births	All Causes	Enteric Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under two years)	Total Deaths under one year
England and Wales ..	14·9	0·60	12·4	0·00	—	0·02	0·01	0·04	0·07	0·45	0·54	5·8	58
125 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	14·9	0·67	12·5	0·01	—	0·03	0·01	0·04	0·08	0·39	0·45	7·9	62
148 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931).. ..	15·3	0·64	11·9	0·00	—	0·02	0·01	0·03	0·05	0·42	0·42	3·2	55
London	13·3	0·54	12·3	0·00	—	0·01	0·01	0·06	0·05	0·38	0·51	12·0	60
HOYLAND	15·42	0·89	12·60	0·00	—	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·14	0·48	0·27	0·0	57

TABLE II. Causes of, Ages at, and Distribution of Deaths during the Year 1937.

Causes of Death	Sex		Nett Deaths belonging to District at Subjoined Ages									Ward			
	Male	Female	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Hoyland	Hoyland Common	St. Peter's	Elsecar
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Influenza	4	3	7	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	2	4	1	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	5	2	7	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes dorsalis	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease	14	8	22	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	13	4	4	5	9
Diabetes	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	5	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	4	2	2
Heart Disease	23	17	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	28	8	14	10	8
Aneurysm	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
Other Circulatory Diseases	6	10	16	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	11	2	5	1	8
Bronchitis	5	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	..	7	2	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	12	5	17	1	3	..	..	2	1	5	5	4	3	3	7
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	1	1	..
Peptic Ulcer	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	1	2	..
Diarrhœa, etc., (under 2 years)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Digestive Diseases	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	1
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	3	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	..	1	2	4
Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Puerperal Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	5	7	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	4	..
Senility	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	1	..
Suicide	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Other Violence	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	3	..	..
Other Defined Diseases	5	3	8	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	2	2	..	4
Causes Ill-Defined or Unknown	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Polio-myelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	103	81	184	14	3	1	1	8	16	51	90	40	54	42	48

TABLE III.

Infantile Mortality, 1937.

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Congenital Debility	3	1	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	6
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	5	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	8	2	..	..	10	2	..	1	1	14

TABLE IV.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

Office	Officer	Qualifications	Whole or Part-time
Medical Officer of Health	HORACE R. L. ALLOTT	L.M.S.S.A. (London)	Part-time
Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent	WILLIAM G. DANKS	Sanitary Inspector's Certificate—Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board. Meat Inspector's Certificate—Royal Sanitary Institute.	Whole-time
Additional Sanitary Inspector	GEORGE E. MILLAR	Sanitary Inspector's Certificate—Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.	Whole-time
Pupil-Assistants	JOHN L. JOYCE		Whole-time
	F. A. KNOWLES		Whole-time

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Details of the work of the Sanitary Section of the Department are given in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The following report is submitted by Mr. J. R. Shephard, the Engineer and Surveyor:—

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

During the year it has not been necessary to extend any of the Council's sewers. Some private building has taken place but it has all been in close proximity to the sewers.

The new storm water overflow which was reported last year as having been erected has justified its existence, as no flooding of property in King Street has taken place since its completion.

Again it has been a year of anxiety as regards subsidence, Cherry Tree Street being particularly affected, but I am pleased to say that the sewers have not been seriously damaged. As settlement is still evident it is difficult to say what may arise.

The Shortwood works are still satisfactory and very little trouble has been experienced from the Hoyland Common automatic pumps.

I am pleased to report that at the Elsecar Works no further movement of a detrimental character has taken place.

The tanks are settling very steadily to an even level.

The effluent has been generally very good.

The Rainfall and Maximum and Minimum temperatures in the shade are taken each day and are registered in Table V.

The rainfall and temperature have been registered regularly, and the readings are taken 170 feet above sea level.

The total rainfall for 1937 was 26.46 inches, against 27.62 inches for 1936. The biggest rainfall of 3.65 inches was in June.

TABLE V.

RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE READINGS FOR 1937.

Month	Temperature °F.		Rainfall in inches	Hottest Days	Coldest Days
	Maximum	Minimum			
January	52	16	2.92	10th	20th
February	50	18	2.59	19th & 20th	12, 13, 17
March	64	28	2.17	23rd	4th
April	64	28	1.25	26-8-9 & 30	21st
May	78	34	.71	17th	1st
June	76	50	3.65	25th & 26th	21st
July	78	52	2.33	15th	29th
August	78	50	.23	7th	27th
September ..	72	44	1.84	8th	21st
October	62	40	2.80	2nd	21st & 22nd
November ..	52	30	2.45	3rd	22nd, 23rd
December ..	50	28	3.52	1st & 25th	20th

SWIMMING BATHS.

Towards the end of the year preliminary plans were being prepared for a full size Swimming Bath, with a view to obtaining a grant under the Physical Training and Recreation Act, 1937. Should this scheme go forward, in addition to providing swimming bath facilities, the large hall will also prove useful during the winter months for physical training with gymnasium apparatus, dances, etc.

(c) SCHOOLS.

All Schools have a good water supply, being served by the Dearne Valley Water Board.

During the year there were six cases of virulent diphtheria notified from children attending the West Street (Infants) School, two of which proved fatal.

In consequence of this, swabs were obtained from 153 children and teachers, three carriers were traced and removed to the Wath Wood Isolation Hospital. 8 swabs were taken from the contacts of the three carriers, with negative results.

The school was fully disinfected.

This school was also closed for one week on account of the high incidence of Influenza and Bronchitis amongst the children.

The following report is submitted by Mr. W. Coggon, the School Attendance Officer, for the year ending 31st March, 1938.

There are at present 12 Schools in the district, 8 of which are Council Schools and 4 are National or Non-Provided Schools.

The accommodation in the Council Schools is for 2,553 scholars, and the accommodation in the Non-Provided Schools for 871, making the total accommodation in all Schools for 3,424 scholars.

The average number of scholars in the Council Schools is 2,002, and in the Non-Provided Schools there are 476, making a total in all Schools of 2,478. Last year's total was 2,493, giving a further decrease of 15.

The increase in the number of scholars attending Council Schools is due to the transfer of children over 11 years from the areas of adjoining authorities to the Hoyland Kirk Balk Senior School.

There are special travelling facilities for these children.

The average attendance in the Council Schools is 90.12%. The average in the Non-Provided Schools is 92.04%, making a total average attendance in all Schools of 90.75%. This is a decrease of .37% on last year's figure. The attendance during the last year was affected by the prevalence of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Whooping Cough, Mumps and Chickenpox. In spite of the very severe and long winter, no Schools were closed on account of epidemics.

PROVISION OF MEALS.

There are, on an average, 371 children receiving dinners at the four feeding centres. Additions have been made to the feeding centre premises at the Hoyland Market Street School and the Hoyland Common Centre during the year. An average of 850 children receive one-third of a pint of milk, and oil, free each day, including holidays, and it has been found that the physique of the children has shown a distinct improvement. Its beneficial results can also be assessed by the improved standard of health of the children.

There is still much distress in the Hoyland District and, as a result, there are a number of children who come to school very poorly clothed and shod.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

(a) NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1937.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 43 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during 1937, as against 106 during 1936. The following table shows the number of cases over the last six years.

1932		58
1933		68
1934		89
1935		202
1936		106
1937		43

DIPHTHERIA.

There were 27 cases of Diphtheria notified during 1937, as against 39 in 1936. All cases were removed to hospital and two proved fatal. The following table shows the number of cases over the last six years.

1932		4
1933		8
1934		49
1935		80
1936		39
1937		27

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

I am pleased to report that there were no cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever notified during the year.

TABLE VI. Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1937.

Notifiable Disease	At all Ages	Age Groups: Year												Number of Cases notified in each Locality: Ward				Total Cases Removed to Hospital	No. of Deaths
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 & over	Hoyland	Hoyland Common	St. Peter's	Elsecar		
Scarlet Fever	43	1	2	4	3	6	16	6	2	3	..	..	..	12	12	15	4	36	..
Diphtheria	27	..	1	1	2	3	9	6	1	3	1	..	..	13	4	10	..	27	2
Erysipelas	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	4	2	8	1	..	1	..	..
Pneumonia	63	5	2	6	3	1	11	2	5	9	6	9	4	26	14	16	7	..	17
Puerperal Pyrexia.. ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
TOTALS	146	7	5	11	8	10	36	15	9	18	8	13	6	61	31	41	13	65	19

TABLE VII.

Tuberculosis—New Cases and Mortality during 1937.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non - Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Over 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
20	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
25	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	1
35	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
45	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
55	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
65	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Totals...	7	4	3	2	5	2	...	1

(b) DISINFECTION.

Disinfection was carried out at all houses where cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria occurred, in addition to other premises where this procedure was requested, as follows:—

No. of houses disinfected	73
No. of separate rooms disinfected	121

(c) OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

One case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified during the year, which was treated at home. The vision was not impaired.

(d) TUBERCULOSIS.

(1) Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

During the year 1937, 16 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified, 11 of which were pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary.

The following statement shows the number of new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the years 1933 to 1937:—

Year.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
1933	13	10	23
1934	9	7	16
1935	17	10	27
1936	8	6	14
1937	11	5	16

Table VII shows the age distribution of the 16 new cases notified during the year, and of the 8 deaths certified to be due to Tuberculosis.

(2) Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1924.

Although the number of new cases of Tuberculosis is slightly higher than last year, it is gratifying to note that the number of cases remaining on the register at the end of the year is considerably less than at the end of 1936. This is accounted for, to some extent, by the further revision of the register and the consequent removal of obsolete cases.

At the 31st December, 1936, there were on the Register 60 Pulmonary cases and 34 Non-Pulmonary cases. During the year 29 Pulmonary and 14 Non-Pulmonary cases were removed from the Register for the following reasons:—

Reason.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Deaths	7	1
Discharged Cured	11	4
Left the District	3	1
Lost sight of	7	7
Revision of Diagnosis	1	1
	29	14

Thus, at 31st December, 1937, 42 Pulmonary cases and 25 Non-Pulmonary cases were on the Register.

(3) Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action was necessary under these Regulations during the year 1937.

(4) Public Health Act, 1936 - Section 172.

No action was necessary under this section during the year 1937.

(5) Prevention of Blindness, Public Health Act, 1936. Section 176.

No action was taken by the Urban Council during the year 1937.

(6) Conclusion.

The year's work carried out by the Public Health Department is most gratifying and no small measure of thanks is due to the Staff for the enthusiasm and energy they have displayed.

I am glad of the opportunity of expressing my thanks to the whole of the Officials at the Town Hall, the Health Visitors of the district and to the Voluntary helpers at the Child Welfare Clinics for their kind co-operation and assistance.

My appreciation is also due to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for the support they have readily given.

I am, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HORACE R. L. ALLOTT,

Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1938.

HOYLAND NETHER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1937.

To the Chairman and Members of the Hoyland Nether Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report upon the Sanitary Section of the Public Health Department for the year ending 31st December, 1937.

The portion of the Report dealing with the Public Cleansing Service refers to the financial year ending 31st March, 1938.

As in previous years, special attention has been given to the supervision of food supplies, including meat inspection and milk control.

At the close of the year, 2281 certificates had been issued to owners containing the Permitted Number of Persons who may occupy the houses.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

This is a service which has been given a considerable amount of attention during the year, details of which are given below.

Type of House.	Infested.	Disinfested.
Council Houses	16	16
Other Houses	100	100

The method employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs is by means of special fumigating blocks, or sulphur candles, used in conjunction with a liquid insecticide. This work is carried out by the Council.

The furniture, etc., of tenants from houses included in Slum Clearance Areas or from individual unfit houses which are found to be verminous is removed in special removal vans and is treated with Hydro-cyanic acid gas before removal to Council houses.

This work is carried out by Private Contract.

The tenants of infested houses are visited and advised by the Council's Sanitary Inspectors in order to prevent re-infestation. The Inspectorate have been successful in obtaining co-operation from a large number of tenants who previously occupied verminous houses, with the result that the Council houses are free from vermin, and are kept clean and neat.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

(a) WATER SUPPLY.

The water in the district is supplied by the Dearne Valley Water Board, which is composed of representatives of constituent authorities in the Dearne Valley. The water supplied by the Board is pure and wholesome but is extremely hard. This hardness causes considerable damage in various sanitary fittings by the reduction of pipe diameters through precipitation. Various schemes have been considered by the Board to soften the water supply, but so far the difficulties attending the same have prevented their being put into operation.

WATER ANALYSES.

A sample of the Public Service Water was taken during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. The report of the analysis is given below:—

	Grains per Gallon.
Total solid matters	65.00
Chlorine (Combined)	9.60
Nitrites	None
Nitrogen as Nitrates	.200
Free Ammonia	None
Albuminoid Ammonia	.0014
Lead, Copper, Zinc	None
Total Hardness (Clark's Scale)	23.00
p.H.	6.8

"This is an organically pure water, rather hard, but safe for drinking and domestic purposes."

"The preliminary bacteriological test is satisfactory."

A sample of water was taken from a well situated at Bark House, Market Street, Hoyland, following a complaint that the water was dirty.

The sample was submitted to the Public Analyst and his report was such that the water was seriously polluted and unsuitable for drinking purposes.

The well was closed and at the close of the year steps were being taken to ensure a satisfactory supply.

(b) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The following statement shows the number of the various types of sanitary convenience in use in the district at the close of the year:—

Type.	No.
Water-Closets	3,476
Waste Water-Closets	63
Pail Closet	1
Privies	25
Total	3,565

During the year 17 waste water-closets were converted into fresh water-closets, and arising out of action taken, 17 water-closets were installed.

As a result of informal action, some 30 additional water closets were provided in various parts of the district, and with the additional powers given in the Public Health Act, 1936, the work of providing one water-closet to every house, so far as practicable, was commenced.

Furthermore, a privy was abolished at Skiers Spring, two water-closets were installed, and a small sewage disposal plant of the septic tank type was laid down to deal with the resultant sewage.

(c) PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE.

The following report on the Public Cleansing Service is for the financial year ending 31st March, 1938.

Table I. shows the number of the various types of refuse receptacles in use in the district at the end of the year.

TABLE I.

Refuse Receptacles.

Ward	Privy Middens	Dry Ashpits	Pails	Dustbins	Total
Hoyland... ...	7	...	...	1,057	1,064
Hoyland Common	3	...	...	1,214	1,217
St. Peter's ...	5	1	...	10,55	10,61
Elsecar	10	2	1	991	1,004
Totals ...	25	3	1	4,317	4,346

TABLE II.

Public Cleansing Service. **Annual Costing Statement.** **Year ending 31st March, 1938.**

Item	House & Trade Refuse	Collection		Disposal						Total Collection & Disposal	
				Incineration		Tipping and Farms		Total			
		Excluding Administrative, Depreciation and Loan Charges	Including Administrative, Depreciation, and Loan Charges	Excluding Administrative, Depreciation, and Loan Charges	Including Administrative, Depreciation, and Loan Charges	Excluding Administrative, Depreciation, and Loan Charges	Including Administrative, Depreciation, and Loan Charges	Excluding Administrative, Depreciation, and Loan Charges	Including Administrative, Depreciation, and Loan Charges	Excluding Administrative, Depreciation, and Loan Charges	Including Administrative, Depreciation, and Loan Charges
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Gross Expenditure	2205 8 4	2431 14 11	94 18 11	96 7 9	217 2 4	224 9 10	312 1 3	320 17 7	2517 9 7	2752 12 6
2	Gross Income ..	36 6 8	36 6 8	19 13 4	19 13 4	—	—	19 13 4	19 13 4	56 0 0	56 0 0
3	Net Cost	2169 1 8	2395 8 3	75 5 7	76 14 5	217 2 4	224 9 10	292 7 11	301 4 3	2461 9 7	2696 12 6
4	Net Cost per Ton	5 11	6 6	2	3	7	7	9	10	6 8	7 4
5	Net Cost per 1000 Population ..	148 11 4	164 1 5	5 3 1	5 5 1	14 17 5	15 7 6	20 0 6	20 12 7	168 11 10	184 14 0
6	Net Cost per 1000 premises ..	519 5 10	573 7 6	18 0 5	18 7 4	51 19 7	53 14 11	70 0 0	72 2 3	589 5 10	645 9 9
7	Net Cost equivalent rate in the £ ..	12·76d.	14·09d.	·44d.	·45d.	1·28d.	1·32d.	1·72d.	1·77d.	14·48d.	15·86d.
8	Percentage of (7) to total rates in the £.. ..	6·08%	6·71%	·21%	·21%	·61%	·63%	·82%	·84%	6·9%	7·55%

Estimated Population (June, 1937)	14,600
Number of Houses or Premises	4,177
Rateable Value of District	£44,483
Product of 1d. Rate	£170
Total Rates in the £	17/6

	T. C. Q.
Total Tonnage Collected	7,356 12 0
Output of Refuse per 1,000 pop. per annum	503 17 2
do. do. day	1 7 2
Average length of haul	One Mile

TABLE III. Public Cleansing Service.

Details of Expenditure, Year Ending 31st March, 1938.

No.	Item	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Refuse Collection.			
1	Wages of Scavengers	1235 19 10		
2	Superannuation	48 16 6		
3	National Insurance	33 19 0		
4	Tools and Implements	10 3 0		
5	Transport Charges	1043 15 3		
6	Miscellaneous	21 12 9		
7	Proportion of General Charges	37 8 7		2431 14 11
	Refuse Disposal.			
	(a) By Incineration			
8	Wages	85 3 10		
9	Superannuation	4 4 8		
10	National Insurance	2 6 9		
11	Rents, Rates, Taxes and Insurance	12 0		
12	Fuel, Light and Water	—		
13	Repairs to Plant	—		
14	Tools and Implements	1 8 0		
15	Loan Charges	—		
16	Miscellaneous	—		
17	Proportion of General Charges	2 12 6	96 7 9	
	(b) By Tipping			
18	Wages	131 16 5		
19	Superannuation	5 10 5		
20	National Insurance	3 9 7		
21	Rents, Rates, Taxes and Insurance	23 19 0		
22	Tools and Implements	—		
23	Transport Charges	55 12 4		
24	Miscellaneous	—		
25	Proportion of General Charges	4 2 1	224 9 10	320 17 7
	Gross Expenditure—Collection and Disposal ..			£2752 12 6
	Less Gross Income—Collection and Disposal ..			56 0 0
	Net Expenditure—Collection and Disposal			£2696 12 6

TABLE IV.

Public Cleansing Service—Place of Disposal.

Place of Disposal	Method of Disposal					
	Incineration		Controlled Tipping		Agricultural Purposes	
	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight
		T. C. Q.		T. C. Q.		T. C. Q.
Refuse Destructor :—						
House Refuse	59	126 14 0	—	—	—	—
Trade Refuse	597	611 6 0	—	—	—	—
Total	656	738 0 0	—	—	—	—
Tips :—House Refuse :—						
Milton Pond Tip	—	—	2310	5177 4 0	—	—
Hoyland Common Tip	—	—	647	1414 4 0	—	—
Total	—	—	2957	6591 8 0	—	—
Farms :—						
House Refuse	—	—	—	—	14	27 4 0
Totals	—	—	—	—	14	27 4 0
Percentage—1936/37	9·16%		89·15%		1·69%	
Percentage—1937/38	10·03%		89·6%		0·37%	

(1) **Collection.**

Table V. shows the number of refuse receptacles emptied and loads removed during the year, together with their estimated weight.

The weight of refuse collected is estimated on the basis of a series of test weighings, which are carried out once in every three months, every load collected by each motor during the whole of one week being weighed.

Based on the estimated weight, the weight of house refuse collected per 1,000 population per day was equal to 25.31 cwts. The following statement shows this figure for the past five years:—

1933/34		23.07 cwts.
1934/35		24.25 ,,
1935/36		23.85 ,,
1936/37		22.75 ,,
1937/38		25.31 ,,

TABLE V.

Public Cleansing Service.—Summary of Work Done.

Receptacles	No. Emptied	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight		
			T.	C.	Q.
Dustbins ...	213,048	2,929	6,539	10	0
Dry Ashpits ...	33	20	44	13	0
Privy Middens	223	71	148	3	0
Pails	101	10	13	0	0
Total	213,405	3,030	6,745	6	0
Trade Refuse ...	6,951	597	611	6	0
Grand Total ...	220,356	3,627	7,356	12	0

This figure has increased, and in comparison with the average figures for the whole country is very high. The high figure is accounted for by the fact that an enormous amount of coal is picked by unemployed miners from the colliery spoil heaps. This coal is practically refuse when picked, hence the resultant overloading of dustbins.

The total cost of the Public Cleansing Service and also the cost per ton has increased slightly, this is due to the fact that a new Morris 7 cubic yard Cleansing Vehicle fitted with an all steel dustless loading body was purchased during the year. The cost of the Vehicle is to be (for costing purposes) depreciated over a period of 5 years.

The workmen employed in the Public Cleansing Service have been supplied with Kersey Donkey Jackets, Sou-Westers, Oilskin Trousers and Leather Gloves. This is an innovation which has proved beneficial to the workmen, as the Public Cleansing Service is carried out irrespective of weather conditions.

DRY ASHPITS.

Three dry ashpits were abolished during the year, galvanised iron dustbins being installed in place thereof.

(2) Disposal.

Tips.

Again the great majority of refuse collected has been disposed of by controlled tipping at Milton and Hoyland Common. The tips have been well regulated and no complaints whatever have been received. They are free from all infestations, and by tipping in accordance with the Ministry's recommendations, are completely free from fire.

INCINERATION.

The weight of refuse disposed of by incineration has again increased, as shown by Table IV. All the Trade Refuse collected, over 600 tons, is disposed of by the destructor. Included in this figure is a large quantity of diseased meat which is removed, after condemnation, by the Public Cleansing Vehicles.

The Refuse Destructor is now almost worn out. It was built in 1923 and has been altered twice and is now incapable of dealing satisfactorily with the amount of condemned meat, butchers' offals and Trade Refuse generally.

The Council set up a Sub-Committee towards the close of the year to consider the question of either replacing the present destructor with a small destructor capable of dealing with Trade Refuse only, or, in view of the restricted amount of tipping space available, to erect a destructor capable of dealing with the whole of the House and Trade Refuse of the district.

The tipping space in the district is now restricted to small valleys where the water courses and sewers run, and the cost of piping in streams and the danger which may occur through the covering over of sewers with a considerable depth of household refuse would be considerable.

In view of these facts the question of providing a refuse destructor of sufficient capacity for the disposal of the whole of the district House and Trade Refuse should be seriously considered.

(e) ADOPTIVE ACTS.

The following are the acts and bye-laws in force within the district:—

Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890 (Part 3).

Private Street Works Acts, 1892.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, Parts II to X.

Public Health Act, 1925 (Parts II, III, IV and V, subject to Sections 21 and 22 of Part II and whole of Part V).

Local Government and other Officers Superannuation Act, 1922.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. (Section 1).

BYELAWS.

Drainage of Existing Buildings.
Nuisances.
Offensive Trades.
Slaughter Houses.
Smoke Abatement.
Tents, Vans and Sheds.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

(1) Number and Nature of Inspections.

During the year the following inspections were made by the Sanitary staff:—

HOUSING.

Nature of Inspection.	No. of Visits Paid.
Housing and Public Health Acts	2,624
Overcrowding	78
Verminous Premises	79
Miscellaneous Housing	80
Housing Works in Progress	609

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

Slaughterhouses	958
Shops and Stalls	375
Butchers	85
Fishmongers and Poulterers	72
Grocers	57
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	53
Ice Cream Premises	34
Street Vendors and Hawkers Carts	23
Markets	75
Milk—Bacteriological Examination	64
Tubercle Bacilli	64
Food and Drugs	43
Water—Bacteriological Examination	2
Chemical Examination	2
Miscellaneous Food Visits	2

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Inquiries and Disinfection	137
Miscellaneous	54

GENERAL SANITATION.

Water Supply	5
Drainage	177
Offensive Trades	19
Factories	6
Workshops	5
Workplaces	1
Bakehouses	3
Public Conveniences	1
Refuse Collection	106
Refuse Disposal	38
Rats and Mice	3
Schools	51
Shops	3
Interviews	358
Petroleum	4
Tents, Vans and Sheds	10
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	161
Total No. of Inspections	6,457

(2) **Number of Notices Served.**

Table VI. shows the action taken to secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions dangerous to health.

TABLE VI.

Number of Notices Served.

Notices	Out-standing 31/12/36	Number Served	Complied with	Work done by L.A. in Default	Out-standing at 31/12/37
Informal ...	6	578	559	—	25
Statutory ...	2	424	385	—	41
Total	8	1002	944	—	66

Statutory Notices Served:—

Section 36, Public Health Act, 1875	4
Section 25, Public Health Act (Amendment) Act, 1907	1
Section 9, Housing Act, 1936	4
Section 168, Housing Act, 1936	30
Section 11, Housing Act, 1936:—	
Time and Place	50
Demolition Order	31
Section 26, Housing Act, 1936:—Clearance Orders	58
Section 41 (1), Housing Act, 1936:—Principal Grounds	206
Section 26 (3rd Schedule), Housing Act, 1936:—	
Confirmation of Clearance Orders	40
	424

(3) **Complaints Received.**

During the year 337 complaints were received as detailed below:—

Nature of Complaint.	No. Received.
Accumulation of Refuse	5
Verminous Premises	101
Choked drains	138
Choked sewers	4
Choked gullies	10
Defective service pipe	1
Defective water closet cisterns	3
Defective yard gully	1
Defective ranges	2
Defective dustbins	2
Dampness	16
Dilapidation	26
Sewage in cellars	4
Smells from drains	5
Smoky ranges	5
Water in cellars	3
Miscellaneous	11
Total	337

(4) **Record of Nuisances abated and work done.**

The following statement shows in detail the works carried out as a result of action taken, under the supervision of the Department:—

DRAINAGE.

1.	No. of houses and premises re-drained	64
2.	Repairs or amendments to existing drains	31
3.	Drains or gullies unstopped and cleansed	101
4.	Length in yards stoneware drains laid	800
5.	Manholes provided	28
6.	New Manhole covers	34
7.	Manholes repaired or altered	8
8.	New gully traps fixed	76
9.	Soil-pipes and vent shafts fixed	6
10.	Soil-pipes and vent shafts repaired	2
11.	Water tests applied	40
12.	Smoke tests applied	15
13.	Chemical tests applied	40
14.	Length in yards iron drains laid	50
15.	Path pipes provided	3

WATER CLOSETS AND SANITARY DEFECTS.

1.	New W.C. accommodation provided	37
2.	W.C. apartments altered	23
3.	New W.C. pedestals fixed	56
4.	W.C.'s unstopped, cleansed and repaired	53
5.	New flushing cisterns provided	62
6.	Flushing cisterns repaired	4
7.	Sinks provided	22
8.	Waste pipes repaired or unstopped	4
9.	Waste water closets abolished	17
10.	Privies abolished	2
11.	Flush pipes provided or repaired	56
12.	Water service pipes repaired	6
13.	Trapped waste pipes provided	27
14.	Cesspools abolished	2

MISCELLANEOUS.

1.	New roofs provided	30
2.	Roofs repaired	44
3.	Eaves gutters repaired	70
4.	Eaves gutters renewed	50
5.	Stack pipes provided	24
6.	Stack pipes repaired or unstopped	44
7.	Damp Walls remedied	300
8.	Brickwork repaired or repointed	56
9.	Yards paved	13
10.	Yards repaired	5
11.	Floors of rooms relaid	86
12.	Floors of rooms repaired	36
13.	Rooms cleansed	40
14.	New windows provided	32
15.	Windows repaired and/or made open	80
16.	Sash Cords provided	240
17.	Plaster of walls or ceilings repaired	510
18.	New doors provided	52
19.	Doors repaired	24
20.	Ventilated food store provided or repaired	16
21.	Staircase provided or repaired	14
22.	Dustbins provided	153
23.	Ashpits or middens abolished	3
24.	Nuisances—water	8
	Accumulation of refuse	6
25.	New Coppers provided	25
26.	Coppers repaired	3
27.	New Kitchen ranges provided	10
28.	Kitchen ranges repaired	21
29.	Stoves provided or repaired	17
30.	Side Boilers repaired	10
31.	Side Boilers provided	10
32.	Firebacks rebuilt	22
33.	Coal stores provided	14
34.	Handrails to staircase	14
35.	New Ceilings provided	50
36.	Smoky chimneys remedied, etc.	15

MISCELLANEOUS—continued.

37.	Chimneys repaired or rebuilt	32
38.	New Ovens provided or repaired	4
39.	Washing accommodation provided	21
40.	Baths supplied	10
41.	Miscellaneous	12

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Most of the factories, workshops, workplaces and bakehouses have been inspected during the year and the following table shows the type and number as so far ascertained:—

Bakehouses	13
Boot Repairers	19
Blacksmiths	2
Battery Chargers	4
Builders	3
Dressmakers	1
Engineering	1
Iron Founders	2
Flour Miller	1
Photographer	1
Joiners	5
Gasworks	1
Motor Engineering	3
Printers	2
Plumbers	3
Watch Repairer	1
Warehouse	1
Firewood Maker	1
	64

There were only four cases of uncleanliness met with during the inspection of Factories and Workshops, and informal action was taken.

SHOPS.

One certificate of exemption was granted from the provisions of Section 10 (2) Shops Act, 1934.

Two notices were served and complied with requiring the provision of suitable and sufficient means to maintain a reasonable temperature in that part of a shop in which persons are employed about the business of the shop.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No nuisance from smoke was noted within the district during the year, and therefore no action was necessary under the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The Offensive Trades premises in the district have been regularly inspected during the year, and the general standard of cleanliness is good. At the close of the year there were eighteen Fish Fryers and one Gut Scraper on the Register.

Fifteen premises are subject to permission being renewed every twelve months, under Section 44 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

HOUSING.

The question of Slum Clearance and re-housing has had very careful attention. During the year Ministry of Health Inquiries were held in connection with six Clearance Areas, namely.

	No. of Houses.	No. of Persons.
Hoyland Common Queen St. No. 1	77	273
Hoyland West Street No. 2	17	64
Hoyland Common, Hoyland Road No. 3	4	11
Elsecar Hill Street No. 4	12	52
Hoyland Booth Street No. 5	10	42
Elsecar Hill Street No. 6	15	41
Total	135	483

All the above Clearance Areas, with the exception of Hoyland Common Queen Street No. 1 Area, were confirmed by the Ministry of Health without modification.

The Hoyland Common Queen Street No. 1 Area was confirmed, with the modification that a block of water closets, partly used by houses outside the Clearance Area, were to be excluded from the Clearance Area.

Some 25 houses were demolished during the year in consequence of action taken under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, the displaced families being re-housed on the Hawshaw Lane No. 2 Housing Scheme.

Four houses were closed, and undertakings were accepted from owners to convert 24 back-to-back houses into "through" houses. The displaced families also being re-housed on the Hawshaw Lane Housing Scheme.

(a) HOUSING STATISTICS.

The following statistics indicate the work done in connection with housing, during the year 1937:—

Number of New Houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)		
i	By the local authority	205
ii	By other local authorities	—
iii	By other bodies or persons	21
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:—		
i	By the local authority:—	
	(a) For the purpose of part II of the act of 1925	—
	(b) For the purpose of part III of the act of 1925	—
	(c) For other purposes	—
ii	By other bodies or persons	—

(1) Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts) 437

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 2,187

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 173

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 519

(3) Number of dwelling-houses needing further action 181

(a) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 113

(b) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 68

(2) Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notice:

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit as a consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 22

(3) Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

A. Proceedings under sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 13

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices (including outstanding notices) 5

(a) By owners 5

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners —

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served required defects to be remedied 23

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices 7

(a) By owners 7

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners —

C. Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) No. of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation 101

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 43

(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 25

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing orders were made —

4. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV. - Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of dwelling-houses overcrowded at the end of the year 27

(2) Number of families dwelling therein 32

(3) Number of persons dwelling therein (counting children under 10 as half a unit) 179

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year 10

(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 76

(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases 571

(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding —

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The food supplies of the district have again had constant supervision throughout the year, meat and milk taking preference, as the ensuing details will show.

MILK SUPPLY.

(1) Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

The following is a summary of the particulars as recorded in the registers at the 31st December, 1937:—

No of persons registered as cowkeepers	17
No. of premises registered as cowsheds	27
No. of cowkeepers who are also retailers of milk	17
No. of cows on registered premises (approximately)	120
No. of persons registered as dairymen	20
No. of persons registered as retail purveyors of milk	78
No. of persons resident outside the district retailing milk in the area	23

The standard of the milk supply in the district received special attention during 1937. An arrangement was made with the County Authorities for a regular collection of samples of milk for both bacteriological and chemical examination. This has proved an excellent arrangement, and regular and frequent sampling has done much to improve the quality of milk retailed. In this manner, too, cows giving tuberculous milk have been detected and slaughtered in accordance with the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

Table VII. shows the number of samples obtained and examined at the Public Health Laboratory, County Hall, Wakefield.

The standard aimed at within the district is that for Accredited milk.

The method of examining samples has been altered almost entirely. In the examination of ordinary milks the Plate Count test has been superseded by the Methylene Blue Reduction Test.

To fulfil the requirements of this test, samples should not be decolourised at the end of 4½ hours if they are taken between the 1st May and 31st October, and at the end of 5½ hours if they are taken between 1st November and 30 April.

I, personally, am rather sorry that the method of examination has changed. I have made it a practice to supply each farmer with a copy of the result of any sample I may have taken from him, with the result that the farmer soon realised by the number of bacteria shown on the report sheet how good or bad the milk was. If coliform bacilli was present the farmer also realised that manurial contamination of the milk had taken place.

I am afraid that up to the present it has proved somewhat difficult to prove to him that milk which has become decolourised in one hour is dirty.

TABLE VII. **Bacteriological Examination of Milk.**

Results of Examination	Milk Produced		
	In Hoyland	Outside Hoyland	Total
No. of Samples satisfactory ...	11	11	22
No. of Samples unsatisfactory ...	19	12	31
Totals	30	23	53

Veterinary Inspection of Dairy Cows.

During the year, the Assistant County Veterinary Officer made two inspections of the dairy cows in the district, under the provisions of Part IV of the Milk and Dairies Order 1926, and the Tuberculosis Order 1925.

In both reports, the Veterinary Officer stated that " the health of the cows was good, and their cleanliness, as well as that of the premises, highly satisfactory."

In the two visits, the Veterinary Officer found it necessary to take two samples of milk and three of expectorate for bacteriological examination.

In the latter, tubercle bacilli were demonstrated, with the result that the cows responsible were immediately slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

During the year 1937, one supplementary licence to retail Pasteurised Milk in this area was granted.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Table VIII. shows the number of animals inspected during the year.

During the year, 7 pigs were slaughtered by cottagers. All these were slaughtered by licensed slaughtermen in licensed slaughter-houses. The 7 pigs slaughtered by cottagers for butchers' meat represents .75% of the total number of pigs killed. The corresponding figure for 1936 was 4.11%.

There are 12 slaughter-houses in the district, 11 of which are licensed and 1 registered. With very few exceptions all the animals killed for food in the district have been inspected and the following particulars show the results of such inspection.

A cottager was warned by the Clerk to the Council in connection with slaughtering without proper notification. The warning was effective and the offence has not been repeated.

TABLE VIII.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	72	870	33	1325	933
Number Inspected ...	72	870	33	1325	933
ALL DISEASES except TUBERCULOSIS:					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	1	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	1-	60	—	20	53
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	—	6·9	3·0	1·5	5·68
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:					
Whole carcase condemned	—	1	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	3	551	—	—	79
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	4·16	63·4	—	—	8·47

All the meat was surrendered voluntarily and there were no prosecutions with respect to the sale of unsound meat. The diseased meat is collected by the Public Cleansing staff and burnt at the Council's Refuse Destructor.

The Slaughter of Animals Act has been operated very smoothly and no contraventions have been met with. There are now 34 licences in force, issued by this Authority.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Cows.

1 entire carcase and all internal organs.
5 forequarters of beef.
1 hindquarter of beef.
5 portions of beef—approximately 200 lbs.
532 sets lungs.
123 heads and tongues.
111 mesenteries.
58 livers.
5 kidneys.
2 stomachs.
2 spleens.
1 heart.
1 udder.

Bullocks.

3 sets lungs.

Pigs.

58 heads.
29 mesenteries.
28 plucks.

OTHER DISEASES.

DISTOMATOSIS.

5 cows' livers.
18 sheeps' livers.

CYSTIC.

6 pigs' livers.
2 sheeps' livers.

PNEUMONIA.

37 sets pigs' lungs.
2 sets cows' lungs.

MULTIPLE ABSCESSES.

8 cows' livers.

IMMATURITY WITH TUBERCULOSIS.

1 carcase and offal of a calf.

CONGESTION.

1 pig's pluck.

HEPATITIS.

1 pig's liver.

NEPHRITIS.

2 cows' kidneys.

FATTY DEGENERATION.

1 cow's liver.

PLEURISY.

1 set cow's lungs.

CIRRHOSIS.

5 pigs' livers.
3 cows' livers.

ACTINOMYCOSIS.

1 cow's head and tongue.

ECHINOCOCCUS VETERINORUM.

7 sets cows' lungs.

NECROSIS.

2 cows' livers.
1 pig's liver.

CAVERNOUS ANGIOMA.

7 cows' livers.

GARGET.

20 cows' udders.

PERICARDITIS.

2 pigs' hearts.
1 cow's heart.

Meat-Shops, Meat-Stalls and Slaughter-houses.

Two markets are held within the district, one at Hoyland Common on Friday evenings and one at Hoyland on Saturday evenings.

During the year, 75 visits were paid to the markets. The meat-stalls were in most cases kept in a satisfactory condition.

The only contraventions of the Meat Regulations were that one or two of the visiting Butchers forgot to bring their boards on which are painted their names and addresses.

Other Foods.

Details of foodstuffs condemned and voluntarily surrendered are given below.

Article.	No. of Tins.
Tomatoes	15
Pineapple Slices	13
Pineapple Cubes	20
Milk	14
Sliced Peaches	5
Beans	8
Greengages	2
Plums	4
Lobster	1
Pears	6
Oranges	1
Cherries	11
Cooked Ham ($27\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.)	2
Cream	1
Peas	2
Salmon Roll	4
Fish Paste	1
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Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

This Act is administered by the West Riding County Council, who have a scheme whereby samples of milk may be taken and submitted to the Public Analyst on their behalf by the Local Sanitary Inspector.

During the year 1937, 18 samples of new milk and 2 samples of separated milk were obtained under this scheme and the results of the analyses are shown by Table IX.

Fourteen samples of new milk and both samples of separated milk were reported to be genuine. Samples Nos. 195 and 198 were reported to be deficient in fat. The vendor of sample No. 195 was cautioned by the Clerk to the County Council, whilst the vendor of Sample 198 was prosecuted at the Barnsley West Riding Police Court and was fined £2 including costs.

Samples Nos. 203 and 206 were reported to be deficient in non-fatty solids. As a result of this, an appeal to cow sample (No. 207) was obtained. The result of the analysis of this sample revealed the fact that the cow was giving milk deficient in non-fatty solids. No further proceedings could, therefore, be taken.

All the samples were reported to be free from preservative.

Section 73, Public Health Act, 1925.

During the year, two Rag and Bone Merchants were found contravening the above Act by exchanging toys for rags, etc. The facts were reported to the Health Committee and the men were warned that legal proceedings would be taken in the event of further contraventions.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

Various instances of rat and mice infestations were met with during the year. In each case baits were prepared and laid in appropriate places. This procedure met with considerable success and in all cases the results were very satisfactory and no further complaints have been received.

Conclusion.

It will be seen from the foregoing report that the various branches of your Sanitary and Cleansing Department continue to receive close attention.

I have received at all times the willing support of Councillor W. F. Crabb and Dr. H. R. L. Allott (the Medical Officer of Health).

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Health Committee and Officials of the Council for their co-operation and support during a very busy year.

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM G. DANKS,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

June, 1938.

TABLE IX.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

No. of Sample	Specific Gravity	Total Solids %	Milk Fat %	Solids not Fat %	Ash %	Preservative
194	1·0305	12·08	3·50	8·58	·70	...
195	1·0340	12·20	2·85	9·35	·78	...
196	1·0312	12·72	3·89	8·83	·70	...
198	1·0282	11·42	3·46	7·96	·66	...
199	1·0324	13·40	4·21	9·19	·74	...
200	1·0325	13·00	3·84	9·16	·74	...
201	1·0319	12·62	3·66	8·96	·72	...
202	1·0321	12·86	3·82	9·04	·72	...
203	Sour	11·93	3·72	8·20	·70	...
204	1·0322	12·26	3·30	8·96	·72	...
205	1·0322	12·88	3·82	9·06	·74	...
206	1·0288	11·24	3·22	8·02	·72	...
207	1·0286	11·60	3·48	8·12	·72	...
208	1·0331	12·60	3·39	9·21	·74	...
209	1·0320	14·80	5·46	9·34	·76	...
210	1·0321	12·20	3·27	8·93	·72	...
212	1·0344	12·76	3·25	9·51	·76	...
213	1·0307	13·88	4·95	8·93	·72	...
						...
Average	1·0316	12·58	3·73	9·29	·72	...
*197	1·0337	9·36	·55	8·81	·72	...
*211	1·0346	9·56	·32	9·24	·72	...
Average	1·0341	9·46	·43	9·02	·72	...

* Denotes Samples of Separated Milk.